# the Passchendaele region has put the British line in a much better defensive

## DELAY IN THE BATTLE HELP TO THE ALLIES

Weather Hampers Enemy as Foch Sends New Troops.

London, April 19.—Aside from some German attacks near Mont Kemmel, a little west of Messines Ridge, which are described by a correspondent at the front as local, the day was "quiet" on the Flanders battle front, and equally so in the French section below Arras.

The German artillery was active at different points on the British front, Field Marshal Haig reports to-night, and shelled heavily positions north of Merville, near the point of the German salient, but no infantry action followed. There was similar artillery activity in the French sector, but the infantry were not called upon.

This action about Moreuil, east of Amiens, in which the French took 500 prisoners, afterward increased by further captures, is reported by Berlin as a German victory. It is asserted that on both banks of the Avre River, in Senecat wood and near Moreuil pow-

Senecat wood and near Moreuil pov ful French attacks, the men advaning in great waves in close formation, were thrown back and all the French efforts failed. In fact the attacks were of a minor character, but all the advantage rested with the French.

Delay Great Ald to Allies.

The almost complete lull in the bat-tie apparently is due to bad weather, the exhaustion of the men and the condition of the ground, which is so soft that it is nearly impossible to move men or material. The Germans are still confined largely to the low-lands and valleys, which are virtually quagmires. This condition of course greatly aids the British, as it gives them time to rearrange their lines and bring up additional reenforcements. bring up additional reenforcements.

There are indications that the Germans will continue seeking to push northward between Meteren and Wytschaete. By this time the Germans probably have sent some of their heavy artillery across the Ypres-Comines Canal, in the Houthem region, doubtless with the idea of developing an enflading fire against the British lines near Mont Memmal. bring up additional reenforcements

#### Alpine Corps Is Reenforced.

Prisoners admitted it was necessary for the Germans to capture Kemme! Hill The troops put in for yesterday's unsuc-ceptual attacks were experienced in hill gatting. The Alpine Corps was re-inforced by two divisions recruited in the mountainous regions of souther

ermany and supported by Jaegers.
The Jaegers suffered severe casualties their first experience of this kind in

Further attacks northeast of Ypres against the new front of the Allies broke down last night under heavy artillery

Reuter's correspondent at British leadquarters in France telegraphs: hendquarters in France telegraphs:

The bitterly cold weather and elect squalis are probably profoundly distressing to the Germans, for whom yesterday was another bad day. The great attack launched at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon between Givenchy and Robecq, after five hours of intense bombard-ment, was a complete failure. Between Avelatte bridge and Riez Duvinage the enemy was repulsed with calamitous losses, leaving some hundreds of pris-

### Enemy in Exposed Position.

This morning there were signs of This morning there were signs of the many activity against the high ground to the north and northeast of Givenchy, but possibly this was only an aftermath of the main attack, which was repulsed. The situation of any Germans there is anything but pleasant.

"South of La Barsee Canal the night

was quiet. There was some heavy shelling at St. Emelie and in the area northwest of Arras, but no infantry

By a dashing little operation our line in the neighborhood of Ries du Vinage Vinage lacking that the Germans will continue their main effort to push northerly between Meteren and Wytschaete.

"In the course of the fighting on April
11 on the Romarin-Rossignol front four
companies of a regiment of the German 214th Division lost an average of 55 per cent. In the first attack at Meteren three battalions of the Eighty-first German Reserve Division were reduced to tess than a company strength aplece.

"In the two days filting east of Strasseele six battalions of the Forty-second German Division research." Straseele six battalions of the Forty-second German Division, representing two-thirds of the total/divisional infan-try strength, suffered considerably more than 50 per cent. casualties. The Twen-ty-second Regiment of the Eleventh Ba-varian Division at Neuve Eglise on the night of April 14 was wiped out. Three battalions of the Second Bavarian Jacger Regiment of the Alpine Corps in the that they are unlikely to be heard of again in the present battle. Both the Twelfth Reserve Division and the Thir-ty-second Division suffered disastrous

### OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF DAY'S FIGHTING

All Attacks Made by the Enemy Are Repulsed.

LONDON, April 13.-Following are the official statements on the situation on the western battlefront:

BRITISH (NIGHT)-The enemy's points and at dawn heavily shelled our positions in the neighborhood of Caudescure, north of Merville. No infantry action followed.

Our artillery has effectively en-gaged hostile troops, and also trans-ports, moving along the road behind the Lys battle front.

the Lys battle front.

BRITISH (DAY)—The hostile attacks reported to be in progress yesterday morning south of Kemmel were successfully repulsed, and other attacks launched by the enemy in this locality during the evening were broken up by our artillery and machine sun fire.

chine gun fire.

With the exception of artillery activity on both sides in the battle sec-

tors, the night passed comparatively quiet on the whole British front. We captured some prisoners and machine guns as a result of minor enterprises

Regiments from six different German divisions are now known to have been engaged in the unsuccessful attacks, delivered by the enemy yesterday in the Givenchy-St. Venant sector.

The fighting at Givenchy-St. Venant sector. The fighting at Givenchy, as on other parts of this front, ended in the complets repulse of the enemy, who at the saults was only able to secure a lim ited footing at one or two points in our more advanced defences.

The enemy is known to have suf-fered heavy casualties from our artil-lery fire prior to the opening of his attacks, and his losses in the course of the day's fighting were equally se-

GERMAN (NIGHT) - There is nothing new to report from the bat-ile front. After their failure yester-day the French have not renewed their attacks cortinged of Mercill. GERMAN (DAY) On the Plemish crater field sector minor engagements between our reconnoitring detach-ments and Belgian and English posts developed several times. Strong at-tacks launched by the enemy from the north and the northwest against Wyt-schaste were repulsed. While the en-emy was assembling his men he suf-fered the heaviest losses under our

emy was assembling his men he suffered the heaviest losses under our destructive fire.

Northwest of Bethune our infantry made a thrust against hostile lines north of La Bassee Canal and captured some guns. Near Festubert and Givenchy fluctuating fighting is taking place. We have taken more than 1,500 prisoners.

The increased artillery activity on the Avre during the last few days was succeeded yesterday by strong, deeply ranked French attacks against Morisel and Morull. On both banks of the Avre, through the Senecat wood and on both sides of the Allly-Moreullu road, attacking waves in close formation several times were thrown against our line, but in vain.

During the bitter struggle the enemy was driven back, suffering sanguinary losses. Strong artillery firing continued, even during the night, on this sector.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—There were no infantry actions during the day. The opposing artillery was very active in the region of Castel, Grievanes and the right bank of the Meuse River.

FRENCH (DAT)—There was a rather violent bombardment by both of the opposing armies along the front from Castel to Mailly-Raineval. During the night the French reduced certain machine gun nests on the front of the attack yesterday. The number ing the night the French reduced cer-tain machine gun nests on the front of the attack yesterday. The number of prisoners taken by us has reached 650, of whom twenty are officers. North of Besonvaux (Verdun front) we carried out a successful raid and brought back prisoners. Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent cannonading.

### GERMANY'S FUTURE STAKED ON BATTLE

London "Times" Says Enemy's

Aim Is to Crush British.

ectal Cable Despatch to THE BUN from the London Times.
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LONDON, April 19.—The Times this

morning, commenting on the battle in France and Flanders, says: "This is no week end battle: fighting

was still continuing tast night and assuredly will continue for many days.

Germany has staked her whole future on the outcome and unquestionably is prepared, like ourselves, to fight out the lasue all the summer. The strain will be maintained until exhaustion compels. be maintained until exhaustion compels stoppage and such a point is very dis-

"The belief that the German offensive "The belief that the German offensive on the Lys was planned before the battle of March 21 began has apparently been confirmed. In that case we should hear no more of the suggestion that the Germans struck in the north only because they failed to reach the whole of that otherwise on the Sommer Their their objectives on the Somme. Their principal objective, as the Berlin news-papers acknowledge, is the British army and in pursuance of their purpose they began a fresh attack on the Lys as soon as their progress in the south was checked.

"Yet they are not keeping masses of troops on the Somme for nothing, and at any time we may expect to hear that they are striking again for Amiens and the Somme estuary. Undoubtedly they have been waiting to develop communications access the description. cations across the devastated area which forms the great part of their southern salient, and it may be assumed that when they attack again heavy battle

when they attack again heavy battles will play a more prominent part.

"In the north the struggle tends continually to centre before Mont Kemmel, possession of which is essential to any development of the German scheme. It is a true key position, for it dominates the now contracted Tyres sallent, and its loss might render the ruined city of Ypres untenable. The alternative for the Germans is to turn the line of heights

ending at Mont des Eates, but to effect this they must first get Hazebrouck.

"We have to face the certainty that these great battles are still in their early stages and the time may come when the pressure of the enemy will be increased. The German losses have been great, but not out of proportion to their great resources in men and guns. They mean to pursue their intention of de-livering the heaviest possible blows against the British army and to sep-arate us from the main French armies if they can and to reach the coasts of northern France. The issue still hange

## EACH POILU GETS MAN.

German Casualties Equal to At tacking Force, Says Cable.

OTTAWA, April 19 .- The French, in their successful attack yesterday on the west bank of the Avre, in which they took 800 prisoners, inflicted on the Germans "casualties equivalent to the entire attacking force of the French," says Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in a despatch received here to Asserting that all objectives were ob-

tained in two hours and that the foe was deprived of several useful points of departure for the next drive past Hangard toward Amiens the despatch save "The ground gained is about a mile in depth on a front of three miles. That the operation is embarrassing to the Germans seems certain. The enemy has on a several mile front in this sector massed divisions awaiting the opportunity to push out toward Amiens. The fronts of three German divisions were engaged in yesterday's engage-

The Germans are energetically repairing roads with large quantities of concrete slabs, which are laid like pav-ing stones, declares Reuter's correspond-ent at British headquarters in France. "As soon as they are nicely set," con-tinued the message, "our gunners tear great craters in the smooth surface. A captured letter describing the appearance of the Bapaume road pays tribute to the devastating work of our airmen and

Referring to the participation of Alpine troops in an attempt by the Ger-mans to capture a chain of hills running eastward to Cassel the message said: "An officer of this corps in a letter which has fallen into our hands said: "We have made up our minds to plunder again ruthlessly. In the Alpine Corps we understand the business."

# GERMANY TO ASK INDEMNITIES

Economic and Pinancial Once Predicted by Prussian Prince.

AMSTERDAM, April 19 .- Germany in ANTERDAM, APRIL 19.—Germany intends demanding indemnities from her enemies, according to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussila, son of the late Prince Albrecht, Regent of Brunswick, as quoted by the Cologne Volkazeitung. In a speech at Breslau, says this newspaper, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm said:

"The enemy's rejection of the hand of peace justifies us in demanding eco-nomic and financial indemnities. Such indemnities also are needed for our economic development.

Labor Men Visit British Camps. LONDON, April 19 .-- American labor delegates visiting England made an in-spection to-day of military camps and of various industries established for discharged soldiers. They were accom-named by members of the British Labor

# REICHSTAG SPLITS ON U-BOAT REPORT

Lively Debate With Attacks on Navy Follows Capelle

RUTHLESSNESS ASSAILED

Admiral Promises to Speed Building of Submarines and Other Craft.

AMSTERDAM, April 19 .- German newspapers report a lively debate on the U-boat question in the Main Committee of the Reichstag yesterday. George Gothien, Progressive, demanded an ac celeration of the building programme, declaring that the Navy Department had ordered too many different types of boots and refused to stimulate construction by giving yards orders for a series of submersibles. He expressed a lack of confidence in the department and declared the American production of steel too great for the Entents Allies to suffer from a lack of this material.

Admiral was Casalla Minister of

Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, in the course of his reply to the criticism, contended that the yards were working to their utmost, that the Navy Department had not hindered construction and the alteration of types was due to the requirements of various theatres of the war. He con-cluded by saying that Germany must under all circumstances prepare for a

long war.

Gustav Noske, Socialist, said that while urging no cessation of U-boat warfare and agreeing that he confidently expected a favorable issue of dently expected a tavorable issue of the war, nevertheless the Reichstag should adhere to its idea of ending the war by understanding. He further warned the committee not to expect too much from the U-boat, because Great Britain would offer tenacious resistance in order to maintain her position as a

Japan Held Back, Is Charge. Dr. Wolfgang, Conservative, said that the direct effect of the U-boat war was

thought and protested against the state-ment that all the Deputies had declared in favor of unrestricted submarine war-

"My party takes the view," he added "that the submarine warfare on mer-chant shipping is justified in view of enant snipping is justified in view of the right to capture at sea and Eng-land's starvation plan, but a ruthless war was unjustified. The theory of terror resus on false phychology and has the effect of prolonging the war and increasing the number of Germany's op-ponents."

Count Friedrich von Westarp, Conservative, said there would have been nearly 5,000,000 tons of shipping further advanced if there had not been restrictions put in operation in February, 1916. He said a large number of U-boats would be useful at the conclu-sion of peace and that the restriction of Germa nnaval admaments must not be

### Old Reports Scrapped.

Mathias Ersberger, Centrist, observe that all previous statements of the Admiralty staff concerning the effects of U-boat warfare would now be thrown in the waste paper basket. He said that U-boat building had not been said that U-boat building had not been promoted as much as was desirable, especially in the direction of building small craft. Everything possible should be done in order to obtain their object quicker and bring about peace. Their attitude in the event of an offer of an armistice would depend upon circumstances and upon the concessions made by Germany's enemies.

The discussion closed with Admiral The discussion closed with Admiral von Capelle promising to do everything boat arm of the naval service.

## CAPELLE IN ERROR.

Navy Refutes Germans With Sub marine Facts.

Special Despatch to THE SEN WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The efforts of Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, to convince the Reichstag that submarine warfare is progressing satisfactorily were described in naval circles to-day as an ingenious attempt to distort facts and figures such manner that the German people may be deceived.

An analysis of von Capelle's state-

an analysis of von Capelle's state-ment made at the Navy Department to-day showed that in some cases his fig-ures were approximately correct, but that the conclusions he drew from them were entirely erroneous. Von Capelle's statement that material help for the Entente decreased instead of increased after the United States entered the war is regarded as a sample of the absurd pro-nouncements of the German Vice-Admiral, as is also the statement that American destroyers have failed. Of course no one here knows what

Of course no one here knows what Von Cappelle means by the word "failed." Naval officers point out that these destroyers have certainly not failed in their efforts to keep submarines out of the lanes they have guarded, and the U-boat prisoners just arrived here will testify that the destroyer failed to the lane of th stroyer Fanning did not fail in its en with their U-boat.

# PARIS BOMBARDED AGAIN.

Long Range Gun Busy After Hours Rest.

Paris, April 19 .- The long range bom bardment of Paris was resumed this evening after a silence of more than forty-eight hours.

DUNKIRK SHELLED FROM SEA. German Torpedo Craft Also Bom-

bard Nieuport. AMSTERDAM, April 19.—German tor-pedo craft bombarded the coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport, behind the allied

lines in Flanders, yesterday morning, says an official statement from Berlin to-day. The text reads:

Our torpedo boats on Thursday morning fired 600 shells on enemy camps and storage places between Dankirk and Nieuport.

# Turks Advance on Kars.

LONDON, April 19 .- On the Caucasus front the Turks in their invasion of for mer Russian territory are approaching the city of Kars, says an official statement issued in Constantinople on Wednesday. In capturing the Black Sea port of Batum the Turks took 150 guns and more than 3,000 prisoners.

200 Tons of Explosives Seized. Inspectors of the Fire Department found more than 400,000 pounds of chlorate of potash stored in the heart of the dry dock section near the Erie Basin yesterday. The explosive was solzed and taken down the bay on lighters.

### Germany Will Annex Silesian Coal Field

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Bun from
the London Times.
Coppright, 1915: all rights reserved.
THE HAGUE, April 19.—According to the Berlin Kreuz
Zeitung, the German annexations Zeitung, the German annexations in Poland will include about one-quarter of the Polish coal fields. The regions in which the frontier will be "rectified" are in the northern section of the province of Suwakki, especially the mining district of Domerowo.

The German territory will include St. Barbara Hill, which commands the unner Silesian

# commands the upper Silesian RHEIMS NOW A PILE

OF SMOKING RUINS

Germans Have Fired 100,000 Shells Into City in the Last Week.

Paris, April 19.—Rheims, which has been on fire for a week, is now nothing but a great pile of smoking ruins. During the past week the Germans have fired more than 100,000 shells into the heart of the city, according to the correspondent of Le Matin, and flames from the burning buildings can be seen by aviators sixty and seventy miles away.

and seventy miles away.

There are no traces of streets and thoroughfares. They have disappeared under the accumulation of debris. Ancient buildings in the Place Royale and the market place and the Musicians House, market place and the Musicians House, which dated from the sixteenth century, have been reduced to dust and ashes.

The vaulting of the famous Rheims Cathedral, the correspondent says, is falling stone by stone, and soon there will be nothing left of the edifice but the west from and the pullers. Shells are west front and the pillars. Shells are still bursting all around the building. Notwithstanding the terrible bombardment forty Paris firemen are still in the city working to save the furniture and portable effects of the inhabitants. Some of them have lost their lives. With the Paris firemen are some local firemen, and called on the man to surrounded. war and has been wounded fourteen

#### CLIMAX OF SAVAGERY. Ancient Monuments Fall Before German Ruthlessness.

The news from Rheims that the beau tiful old city is now an ash heap has been received as the last word in the ious savagery which is synonomous with the propagation of Teuton "kultur. of Rheims, the barbarians, with no ob-Ject in mind except devilish destructive ness, have reduced to dust trreplaceable monuments to an estheticism that was

A shade less than 300 years before Columbus set sail for "India" the best minds—and souls—of those dim days were beginning to build the walls of a cathedral that we, more than 700 years after the first blocks of stone were laid. knew as one of the loveliest examples world. Ancient as was the cathedral if the kindred arts which still stood intact the venerable city a venomous savager which has reduced a city of loveliness to a pit of dead men, blackened stone dust,

vile stenches, skeletons and rats When, in the autumn of 1914, the Ger-mans, fresh from their bloody debauch in Belgium, clattered into Rheims there cathedral, the older abbey church of St. Remy—built almost five centuries before America was discovered—and still more days of the Romans. A few months ago a census showed that more than 90,000 of the population of 1914 either had been had fled from the city, leaving a handful, who continued to live with and like the rats that had replaced hubeings as the result of "kultur

The Germans had occupied Rheims for many days early in the war. Then came the Marne and the gray army fell over backward so sharply that it didn't regain its feet again un\$1 it was several miles back of the city, to the north and northeast. Immediately "kultur" opened up a campaign to destroy the most mag-nificent example of culture in sight, the ancient cathedral rising above the fair-

Within a few months it was esti-mated by experts that 1,000 shells had mediately in front of it. Thousands of shells simultaneously were being rained upon the old abbey, on to beautiful boulevards that had been built upon the sites of ancient fortifications, in upon the Roman triumphal arch and

being used for military purposes by the French. As against this Archbishop Lucon, who until a very few weeks ago continued to live in his house beside the cathedral despite the downpour of Ger-man shells, gave his solemn word that the cathedral was not being used in any way by the French army. And for some reason which the savages in gray perhaps never will be able to understand the world prefers to believe the gentle

old Archbishop rather than the an-nihilators of all that is beautiful.

When the war was less than a year old and there still remained enough o the former beauties of Rheims to per-mit of partial restoration, many writers in America and the civilized portions of Europe urged that instead of trying to restore the cathedral the shattered pile should be left as it was, a shattered monument for all time to Prussianism and its kultur. But following the final outbursts of German hate and savagery of the past few days it is doubtful that restoration ever could be made again whether civilization wished to rebuild

### U. S. SOLDIERS RAID TRENCHES ON MEUSE Heavy Casualties Inflicted in Cooperation With French.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 19.—Thirty American infantrymen, with the same number of French troops, raided the German line on the right bank of the Meuse this morning, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy The Americans found the enemy

trenches empty, but saw the bodies of several Germans in the American wire, apparently members of a working party who had been caught in the American barrage. The enemy laid down a counter barrage soon after the American barrage started, but all the Americans returned

safely to their trenches.

# INFANTRY RESTS UP

Five Hour Bombardment.

The attack seems to have developed

irregularly and in different positions Toward Givenchy the bombardment went five hours before the infantry came up at 9 o'clock along the canal. In the Pacaut wood area the infantry seems to have attacked immediately at 4 o'clock in the morning, and all the fighting was over at 7 o'clock. Doubtless the difference in method was dictated by the difference in possitions to be assaulted, for ence in method was dictated by the difference in positions to be assaulted, for
the tremendous character of the shelling
for such lengths of time was evidently
thought necessary to destroy the
Givenchy positions, of the strength of
which the enemy already had proof
enough. It is believed that he brought
to bear three times as many guns, including pieces up to eleven inch
howitzers, as in the attack on April 9.

Nothing could have been finer than
the way our infantry met the Germans
after the terrible experience they had

perhaps the severest snealing of the troops in the line, are said to have fought magnificently when the Germans were streaming up and around all sides of them. In several positions hand to hand fighting of the hardest kind went on before the enemy was thrown back, evaluated taking the said of ery man that could be mustered taking part in the defence. Just above the Black Watch the Germans forced a wedge between certain West Country troops and there was the fiercest kind of a struggle until other Scottish troops came up and counter attacked, and between the three through the gap were taken prisoners or

At another point the Germans thought they had surrounded a platoon of ours and called on the men to surrender. In-stead of which our men counter at-tacked, cut off a section of the Germans and took them prisoners. Not far from Festubert a party of Gloucesters were entirely surrounded and once more asentirely surrounded and once more as-serted their right to be in a regiment which fights both ways and wears its badges aft as well as forward.

All along this extreme southern sec-tor, indeed, the combat was most sanguinary. The Germans everywhere came in wave after wave and before the remnants finally abbed and flowed

heavy.

Officers speak in the most glowing terms of the behavior of the machine gunners, who after five hours of bombardment had pounded almost all of the defences to bits, crept out from their holes in the wreckage as cool as if nothing had happened and got to work on the advancing infantry.

#### Spirit of Germans Broken.

Some Welsh troops were engaged and tales are told of their heroic behavior as they hung to their position when isolated and fought like lions with the enemy all around them. Some Somersets also covered themselves with glory, it is the same tale in fact everywhere. It is the same tale in fact everywhere everybody declaring that everybody else did splendidly. All agree on one point, that the killing of Germans was tremendous. Even the wounded talk of t and the ground before many of our posi-tions is said to have been heaped with German dead.

Weighing the result of the whole German attack as coolly and judicially as possible, there is not the slightest question that it was a very grave setbac it cost them very dearly. What is more, it has broken the spirit of their troops here, while our men are licking their lips and are as happy as victorious soldiers ought to be.

I have spoken before of the difficulties the Germans are having and must have with their transport over the newly overrun country, especially here in the shell pitted mud flats in the southern part of the battlefield and north of the old Flanders battle area. We know what

## Building Concrete Roads.

On the other hand, never was German aboriousness better illustrated than in on roads throughout this southern sec He has pushed light rallways ove No Man's Land through dreadful country and is patching the roads with what one supposes to be concrete, for they showed like white ribbons across the

waste of mud.
Our observation over all their roads is excellent; already it has caused them so much trouble that prisoners taken yesterday say only a few days' rations had reached them in six days.

Among the divisions I have mentioned

as having suffered heavily in the earlier fighting is the Fourth Ersatz. There is both pathos and humor in the letters we find on the latest prisoners. They had other gateways quite as venerable.

"Military necessity," cried the invaders find on the latest prisoners. They nad when even the Germans were forced to been told that they were being put into offer an excuse to an outraged world for a quiet sector of the line to rest, when offer an excuse to an outraged world for a quiet sector of the line to rest, when offer a public straight attack, and writing home they to the attack, and writing home they talk most cheerily of the good time coming after all their trials. Not even the officers seem to have been told the truth until the order came to advance

#### NEW LINE AIDS BRITISH. Evacuation of Passchendaele Sec tor Improves Position. By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun from th

London Times.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 18 (delayed) .- The news of the last twenty-four hours is all good. The Germans have been attacking at several points, but have gained nothing, while their casualties in some places undoubt edly have been heavy. Although actually PARDON REFUSED CAVELL AID. the heaviest fighting this morning seems to have been in the southern area of the battlefield, between Givenchy and Robecq, the northern sector remains the

chief centre of interest. In the extreme north our retirement from the Passonendaele region so far has had good results. The Germans apwas justified, because their advanced patrols were caught by us and either taken prisoner or wiped out, while when they endeavored to come in strength, especially in the Polygon Wood area, they were very severely handled by our guns.

The net results of the operations here since our retirement are that in the wood there was practically a total im-munity from casualties to ourselves, while we treated the enemy roughly.

Still Aim to Get Mt. Kemmel. made continued efforts to get Mount Kemmel. That they did not succeed I can once more vouch for by the fact

FANTRY RESTS UP

that it was from one of the sister hills in that region this morning that I again watched what it is possible to see of the battle. One really sees little but the flat land that lies before you, cut up farms and villages. Bailleul and Meteres are in plain view beyond. Our line this morning ran this side of Bailleul and practically through Meteren.

Continued from First Page.

Bailleul and practically through Meteren.

Bailleul itself bears much less the appearance of being ruined than might be supposed in view of the shelling that it has undergone and the fires which have been burning in the town. The mass of walls and roofs this morning present a fairly intact appearance and the large bell shaped tower of the town hall and of Germans. still stand.

This side of Ballieul, close to where our lines ran through, a large squree farm building was on fire and throwing great sheets of fame from its whole surface, while from several other lesser fires at various points columns of white surface where present than the

when we were there, but no infantry idvance took place. The shelling was only mode stely heavy on his side, and his shooting seemed to be very dispersed and random over farm lands and village

#### German Failure Costly.

The result of the German failure at each point has been undoubtedly to in-crease our confidence, and if the Ger-

at an enormous price.

When the troops first had orders to take Kemmel at all costs, which was some five or six days ago, our lines were very thin and it seems miraculous that we held them. Then they ought to have got there fairly cheap. It is different now and apart from our increased now and apart from our increased strength, it is permitted now to say that the French are with us here, as they are elsewhere in the battle zones. Nothing has been finer than the promptitude with which the French seem to appear wherever we need them most and the joyous spirit of comradeship of the two armies is admirable. Fer me more than when, entering some days ago a barn of a cluster of farm houses which had been pointed out to me as battle headquarters of one of our divisions, to find inside the staffs of the two divisions, one British and one French, working in halves of the same

Between them on the ground, huddled between them on the ground, huddled in chairs, lay British officers, dead asleep, who had come to make reports after four or five days of continuous fighting. It is here on the battlefields that one grasps what the alliance of the

two peoples really means.

Last evening after a dull day rain began to fall and fell at intervals through the night, while a thick, white fog entered when the night, while a thick white fog entered was af the battlefront. The veloped most of the battlefront. The night was fairly quiet, artillery shelling being only desultory on both sides, and the rain and fog continuing this morning, quietness also continued. Although the Germans appeared to be boiling up to attack in the Meteren area again at noon no attack developed there.

On the southern sector of the front the hardest actual fighting has taken place; there the Germans from near Robecq to Givenchy renewed their at-

Robecq to Givenchy renewed their at-tempts to capture the line of the canal. They failed entirely again. They suc-ceeded in breaking most of the bridges over the canal by gunfire and in places reached the canal bank, but the only Germans who came across the canal were made prisoners and at the end of the operation the enemy was nowhere beyond the position from which he started.

We took 200 prisoners here and very nearly got as many more, for a party of that number came toward us to sur-render with their hands in the air. Then

something made them change their minds and they turned and ran; all were shot down trying to escape.

An extraordinary thing about the prisoners is that among the 200 are men from ten different regiments. A conjectural explanation is that they were jectural explanation is that they were really intended for different destinations but as the Germans needed troops in a hurry and these were handy they were all put in together into one division. the same way there have been a good many Germans fighting here for the actual total of divisions used in this

Heavy Attack Proves Abortive. Last night the Germans began shell-ing our lines heavily, especially about Robecq and in the darkness succeeded in rushing one of our advanced posts at a place called Saquerelle Farm. A heavy bombardment, which began at 4 o'clock in the morning and lasted about five hours, was followed by an attack, which was delivered at 9 o'clock. It was unfortunate from the start, for our guns got on the main forces while they were assembling at Calonne and along the Clarence River down to the Riez du Vinage, and we know from prisoners that their losses were very

The attack extended all the way from near Robecq to Givenchy and was par-ticularly severe in the centre, toward ticularly severe in the centre, toward Hinges, where the enemy came on in four successive waves, all of which were smothered by our guns or broken by machine gun and rifle fire. Nowhere on all the front of attack do the Germans seem to have made any gain, except that one post near Givenchy may be in their hands.

As illustrating the severity of the German losses hereabout. I hear of one of our battalions which fired more than 25,000 rounds of small arms ammunition in the course of five hours

than 25,000 rounds of small arms ammunition in the course of five hours into the Germans, who were good visible targets all the time. The infantry all praise the wor kof our guns extravagantly. Some of our armillery covered seventy-five miles in two days when the battle began in order to get there, and have hardly storaged ficients. there, and have hardly stopped firing

Among the troops who have done gallantly, I hear of the Duke of Corn-wall's Light Infantry, which when the Germans had delivered a heavy attack and forced some of our stanchest troops back some distance by mere weight of numbers came up, drove the enemy back magnificently and reestab-

Crown Princess Cold in Reply to Petition for Miss Wyss.

GENEVA, April 19 -- When Miss Edith 20, of Geneva, was sentenced to twenty five years penal servitude for the sam has had good results. The Germans appear to have been slow to grasp what we had done, and it was six hours after we had failen back before they began to move cautiously forward. Their caution was justified, because their advanced most brutal reply, signed by Baron von patrols were caught by us and either Stulpenzel, secretary to the Princess, has just been received. It states briefly the petition cannot be taken into consideration by the Crown Princess.

# Absolutely Removes

# ENEMY EXHAUSTED

Germans Rest on Arms Until | Washington Sees New Signif-Broken Ranks Are Replenished.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 19.—Along the northern battle front at noon to-day the Germans were still resting on their arms after the bitter defeat which they suffered yesterday
in their great drive. Up to that hour
they had not recovered sufficiently to
make any further threats in this line,
and they were rushing the reorganization of their badly hammered forces.

Each successive report gives further.

Each successive report gives further. tion of their badly hammered forces.
Each successive report gives further confirmation of the terrific losses sustained by the assaulting infantry during yesterday's sanguinary struggle. Between Givenchy and Pestubert the
ground this morning was strewn with
German dead, and at many other points

he met.

fifty yards away.

There was no chance of missing these point blank targets. Time and again the enemy line wavered and fell back unable to withstand the deluge of builets, and where they succeeded in getting to close quarters they left a heavy trail

of dead and dying behind.

In the neighborhood orf Robecq Germans threw away their rifles and swam the canal to the British side to surrender when they could no longer bear up under the stream of machine gun the canal to the stream of machine gun the president's position to the Italian authorities. bullets which was sweeping through authorities.

President Wilson is understood to

The British trench mortars also did great execution, throwing their high explosives into dense enemy ranks at close range. The German artillery bombardment about Givenchy and from Ja ment about Givenchy and from Jan Bassee northward along the canal yesterday morning perhaps set a new high water mark for intensity. Veterans of many battles declare they had never seen anything like it, although many records have been broken since the oftensive began on March 21.

It was the Garman intensity and from Jan waters." The President has held many favor Edward R. Stettinius as the man to take charge. Mr. Stettinius aircady has relinquished some of his duties in

It was the German intention to wipe Givenchy off the map, and to accomplish this they increased threefold their already great concentration of artillery. Guns of all calibres, up to eleven-inch monsters, took part in the preliminary bombardment, and continued throughout the day to hurl thousands of shells is the back areas. Undoubtedly this bo bardment did much damage, but this morning all the Germans had to show for their expenditure of ammunition. and subsequently their sacrifice of life, bit of a forward trench at tubert, where a small company of Brit- gand. ish fought to the last man before the enemy was able to get in.

# FOCH APPOINTMENT IN NORTHERN DRIVE CREDITED TO BAKER

icance in Secretary's Trip Abroad.

Special Despatch to Tun se. WASHINGTON, April 19.-For two hours this afternoon President Wilson was closeted with Secretary of War President until to-day, when the President decided to call off the scheduled Cabinet meeting and devote his afternoon to hearing Mr. Baker's account or his visit to the front, and the information of the call of

he met. There is now reason to believe that on the long front of action excessive casualties were inflicted by the British artillery and machine gun fire, which mowed down the unhappy storm troops in countless numbers. The British machine gunners worked their weapons in many cases until the enemy was but the announcement from abroad that Gen. Foch had been named supreme commander of the alited forces on the western front came shortly after Ne. retary Baker had conferred with the heads of the British and French Governments. As to what part Mr. Baker may have played in hastening this decision there is no authoritative information at this time, but it is admittedly more than a coincidence that he are

connection with munitions, which was accepted as an indication that he is

aircraft production board, has returned from the South but is confined to his home by Illness.

about to assume charge of aircraft or

Paris, April 19.—Announcement was be represented on the interalled s. War Council at Versailes by Ge He will take the place of Gen. We

duties as principal assistant to Ger

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